

## UNCLE SAM HAS A THIRD OF WORLD'S ENTIRE GOLD SUPPLY

Experts Are Slow to Prophecy What Will Become of It After War.

### INFLUX CAUSES INFLATION

Yellow Stream Is Coming In At Rate of \$2,000,000 Worth Every Day.

Uncle Sam now has a third of the world's stock of gold and more is coming into the country daily.

What he gets to be done with it and what will become of the enormous gold supply after the war?

These are questions over which Treasury officials, bankers, business men, and students of finance of every sort are pondering. They are worrying over the spectacle of the streams of yellow metal pouring into the United States and over the possibilities of the unsettling of conditions when the war ends and as many suppose, the huge gold supply will proceed to leave the country.

### Mint Bureau Has Figures.

Director of the Mint von Engleken has had figures prepared which show in exact terms that 32 per cent of the stock of gold of the world is held in this country. "This is more than is held by any other nation. Gold has been coming into this country on the average at the rate of \$2,000,000 a day above ordinary imports for the last two years. Not long ago, it was entering this country at the rate of \$25,000,000 a week.

The Treasury statement shows that in gold coin and bullion the Treasury holds approximately \$2,000,000,000. This does not include huge sums held in other hands in this country.

Europe is Emptying Sinks. Moreover, say experts, the Treasury, great sums in gold are being taken out of the stocks and various hiding places of the people of Europe. Much of this is finding its way here.

That the presence of the extraordinary volume of gold in this country tends to inflation is generally admitted.

Some Government experts on finance see danger in the situation and fear that once the war is over and gold begins to move out there will be hard times.

To this matter of the movement of the world's gold supply after the war and the financial conditions which will obtain after the war, there are many angles that, as one Treasury expert remarked today, "you see a new phase of it every time you look at it."

### After War Situation a Problem.

In the first place, no one knows what will be the financial situation of the belligerent nations after the war. They are piling up staggering debts. Some of them are already issuing paper money, not backed by gold, but by a simple government promise to pay. They are like the "greenbacks" of this country.

The interest burdens of some of the nations, Germany, for instance, will be such that it is a question whether these burdens can be met. Hence it is a fair interrogation whether there will be repudiation of the debts of some of the European governments when the war ends. Any such thing, of course, would have far-reaching financial effects.

Bearing on the departure of gold from this country after the war, a high Treasury official today said England, Germany, and other great European nations would be organized industrially as never before when the war closed, and it might be expected they would purchase as little from us as practicable. In the purchase of cereals, foodstuffs, and raw materials, colonies would be given preference. The European countries would sell us as much as possible.

### May Draw Gold Away.

The tendency would be to draw gold from the country. Perhaps loans would be made to foreign countries and, unless the money was spent here, outward movement of gold would be caused.

This official pointed out that if the United States secured a heavy trade with South America it would help this country materially after the war. But he added that he saw little sign of trade expansion in South America and Latin America was being brought about in a fashion which would enable this country to buy its own after the European struggle.

As this official looks at it, it would be highly desirable if the United States had much more gold, but to have it in part would be a hardship for a time. He declared if the huge gold stock remained here four or five years, it would have a demoralizing effect on the population, and then any loss of it would be accompanied by all the more difficulty in the readjustment and reorganization.

### ALL-STORY WEEKLY INTERESTING ISSUE

Four Serials, Poetry and Short Articles Attract Readers.

All-Story Weekly, on sale today, is brimming from cover to cover with stories of love, adventure, and mystery. There is a large and choice selection of readable material this week for All-Story readers.

There are four continued stories, so arranged that a reader may "carry" four of these stories at a time and have a new one to begin on and one finished at the end of every week. "Out in the Air" is a serial which tells the reader at all times during the story that it is always rash to take anything for granted. Humor runs charmingly through the story, mixed with touches of pathos here and there which lends added fascination to the story.

"The Toll-Gate of Mars," a story no less interesting than its title, deals with that mysterious "sixth sense" and the unique manner in which it is used by the heroine of the story, Margery Calder, who has made an unfortunate "loveless" marriage, but who becomes reconciled to her husband with the aid of the charming and picturesque clairvoyant.

"A Corner in Pickaninies" is a story which brings pure delight to the reader. The other six short stories and the eight verses, together with the short editorial comments of the editor, are all worth while and should prove a delight to the All-Story readers.

## Cargo of Deutschland Valued at Ten Million

Estimate by Commander of Submarine Indicates That Many Valuable Securities Were Carried, in Addition to Drugs and Dyes.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland carried a \$10,000,000 cargo on her second trip to this country, Captain Koenig, her commander, estimated today.

At the total tonnage is only 500, or about the same as the submarine brought to Baltimore, this would indicate that there are many valuable securities on board. The custom house officials, however, gave the figures roughly by at \$200,000.

The Deutschland still has more than half her fuel supply left in spite of her hard run. She left with 150 tons of oil on board, and there are more than seventy-five tons still in the tanks. The supply will be replenished here before starting back, and the captain cheerfully admitted that he got the oil he got on this side proved of better quality than he could get in Germany.

Cargo of Drugs and Dyes. The cargo consists mostly of dyes and drugs, the captain said. Dyes constitute the largest single item, and among the drugs are salvarsan, aspirin, and some others that American chemists and pharmacists have been praying for. It is believed there are stocks and bonds on board, too, although Captain Koenig could not be sure of this, and probably some valuable jewels.

All in all, it was a valuable target that the Deutschland presented for the allied destroyers on her voyage, although the manifest has not yet been filed. Until it is the contents of the cargo cannot be known exactly.

There were to have brought some serum for infantile paralysis, Captain Koenig said. "I talked to one of the professors about it, but it could not be done. You see the serum has to go through monkeys first, and there are no monkeys in Germany."

How much profit do you think there will be on this cargo?" he asked.

"Oh, quite a lot of money," he laughed.

"But we are interested in the money," the questioner went on.

"I know, I know," Captain Koenig agreed. "All Americans are."

Was Guest of Kaiser. Of course some one asked early in the interview if the Kaiser had given any recognition of the navigator's feat when he returned. He avoided the question shrewdly, but just as the interviewers were racking their brains to think up something more to ask, Paul Hinkel, standing behind the captain, let the cat out of the bag.

"Tell about what the Kaiser said to you when you had dinner with him," he suggested. "Try to tell me that."

Then it had to come out. The captain flushed an embarrassment and spread his hands imploringly, but he had to tell part, at least. The rest Mr. Hinkel supplied.

"He was very nice," stammered Captain Koenig modestly. "He said he liked it very well. That was all."

"But the dinner?"

"Oh, I was invited to dine with him in his headquarters on the eastern front."

"Where was that?"

"That can't be told. It was just some where on the eastern front, you know. The Emperor was there, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and many others. It was a very simple meal."

The Kaiser had me tell him everything about what happened to me in America. I told him.

"What was demanded?"

"Oh, he evaded. 'Just the nice things—how nicely you received me.'"

"How did he look, captain?"

"He looked very well, only a little white and perhaps a bit lighter in weight. But he looked well."

"Did he give you any decoration?"

"That brought out the last bit."

"No—," he drawled, looking at the table top. "I already have it. All I had to do was to thank him."

"He had it, indeed? Five of them, in fact. The Kaiser decorated him with the knighthood cross of the Order of Hohenzollern. He also received the Bavarian cross of the Order of St. Michael from the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and the Duke of Coburg-Gotha got other orders for his work, as well as one from the King of Wurtemberg for being the first to join the commerce of the two hemispheres by a submarine."

"Aren't you wearing them?" was the natural question.

"No, I didn't bring them with me," he said, and let it be understood that it was because he thought them too valuable to be endangered on the Deutschland.

"What did the Kaiser have to say about the war?" was a bit of information desired.

"I was a bit reticent. 'When one is with them one does not talk of war. But Germany is confident, if you mean the natural question.'"

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New London is wide awake now than it has been since the days when the British sneaked up the channel, captured the fort atop the Groton hills, and slew the brave American commander.

Captain Koenig and his crew are cheered every time they appear on the street. A sixteen-year-old member of the crew, with several sturdy fellows, were seen today, and they were surrounded by a crowd of handsome women who they appeared on Main street today.

The story goes that when the Scott tug greeted the Deutschland and the tug quivered if it wanted a tow, a voice from aboard the submarine answered, "No, we want some beer."

Dr. Smith had been aboard the Marina some time and his friends in Baltimore feared that he was among those supposed to have been lost when the ship was destroyed. His Marconigram was the first authentic news from him.

Dr. Smith is a son of Judge Smith, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Matthews, "and has been something of a traveler and soldier of fortune. He served with Madero's army in Mexico and was also in the Boxer uprising in China."

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## Says Deutschland Will Be Made Museum

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—"We'll probably turn the Deutschland into a museum after the war, and charge 10 cents admission," said Captain Koenig, her commander, today. "Just now, though, we're planning to have no visitors aboard except the mayor of New London."

American feeling is still rather strong in Germany, though he hesitated to say it wasn't "very bad."

He scoffs at the British blockade. "It's only a spy system, a chain of commercial agents," he says. "And if the British navy comes, why, we'll be ready for them, though, frankly, we can't catch up to England's naval strength during the war."

"Germany thinks the war will last at least another year, and it is confident of the outcome."

"The submarine is the vessel of the future. Battleships are no good any more, and anybody who doesn't see that must wear blinders. I think the United States is beginning to realize it."

WAVE OF PROSPERITY LIFTS UP THE SOUTH

C. E. Lobdell Finds That Section Of Country Booming.

"The prosperity of the South" is the burden of the refrain of Charles E. Lobdell, a member of the Farm Loan board, who returned to this city yesterday, after being with the board on a large part of its Southern trip. Mr. Lobdell declared he was very much pleased at conditions in that section.

"The State fair at Columbia, S. C., especially interested me," he said. "One of the main things there was

Wonders what upset your stomach—what portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't suffer. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, if it has fermented into stubborn lumps; if you have dizziness and aches; if belch gases and acids and cruetate undigested food; if breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Diapepsin and in five minutes you will wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasion-

ally keeps the stomach regulated and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is astonishing. Please don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.—Advt.

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